

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

Vol. XIII, No. 48.

Antioch, Illinois Thursday, August 2, 1900.

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PARIS EXPOSITION LETTER

An Interesting and Instructive Letter
From Our Regular Correspondent.

Paris, July 11, 1900.

Owing to the surprising fall in the price of tickets of entry there is an impression among strangers here that the Paris exposition of 1900 is a failure. Some ground, no doubt, existed for the idea. Tickets from 12 to 16 cents according to the daily demand, so that one must conclude the demand is not nearly so great as it was expected it would be. And this is true. Government sold to bankers and other retailers exactly 50,000,000 tickets at 20 cts apiece; the bankers and retailers sold them in turn to the public; so that both the government and the retailers have not lost in the transaction. The public has, or rather the public is not availing itself of its tickets, but is reselling them for what they will fetch in the ticket-market that is held every morning at the Bourse. To this extent the public may be said to be a loser and, in so far as the public is not going to the exposition, the exposition may be said to be a failure. But consider a little, 50,000,000 tickets used would mean an average attendance for six months of about 280,000 people a day. That is a very large average—an unreasonably large number to expect to attend, and one need not think the exposition a failure because, as in the case, the actual average daily attendance is only 170,000. On certain occasions, fine Sundays especially, the attendance has touched, or very nearly, 500,000, but for the whole period of the show, April 15 to November 15, the average daily attendance is very unlikely to be more than 200,000. How can a show that draws this number of people—38,000,000—be said to be a failure, even if failure is to be judged by numbers? It is right however, to say that a great many of the attractions and amusements are losing money—serve them right for offering an educated public in all cases costly, and in several cases, indecent entertainment. For the exposition's public is better educated than those of the exhibitions that preceded it, and, being so, they require a better class of article for their money. The fact is the old and lavishly-spending tourist is no more. Money is too hard to earn nowadays for it to be lightly spent, and if that is not so, people who have money to spend, spend it on more utilitarian and really beautiful things. This, I believe, is one great lesson of the exposition—I mean the elevation in popular taste all over the world. Go into the United States section, or into the German section, nay into the charming little pavilions of Norway or Finland—out of the way places one might think—and nothing is so striking as the high standard shown in both comfort and art. France alone seems to have stood still, as superficial and sensuous, and gaudy as of old.

This appeal to the eye and the senses is in no way more remarkable than in the luxury and brilliancy and costliness of the preparations Paris is making, and has made as I write, for celebrating the great French national fête day, the French Fourth, it may rightly be called, the 14th of July, the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, the inauguration of the reign of liberty, equality and fraternity. Republican France does not celebrate her fourteenth as republican America celebrates her fourth. France does not recall to the mind of her rising generation imperishable example of men like Washington and Lafayette, no, France lights bonfires and hangs out flags and—dances, while Paris spends incalculable sums on flooding the streets with electric light and putting up all sorts of arches and in short, making the city like some gorgeous transformation scene. It is undeniably beautiful—fairly like—magical if you will, but is it the way to read, on the one chosen day of the year, a solid and abiding lesson of national patriotism?

Be it admitted however, that France is great in some things—for two of them, her women and her actors. The true French woman is, deny it who may, an epitome of all the virtues and no more can or need be said of her. In acting, too, the French are pre-eminent; the pity is that only a small proportion of foreigners understand French well enough to perceive it. I had the pleasure the other night of seeing Mounet Sully, the great tragedian, and Coquelin the younger, a great comedian, on the same stage and almost in the same half-hour. It was at the president of the senate's mansion, the Petit Luxembourg, where M. Fallieres, president of the senate, was giving a general reception. The function began at 10:30 p. m. and was followed about midnight by "musique et comédie," and it was then that both Mounet Sully and Coquelin cadet appeared. Mounet Sully is a tall, refined, and even distinguished looking man of sixty, a man one might readily suppose to be an ambassador, with a small and well-shaped head, white hair, and strong black eyes. He is said to have the most perfect diction and delivery of all French actors, and certainly it is an intellectual pleasure of a high order to hear him. Coquelin is the exact counterpart, under-sized, if anything, with a funny metallic voice, brisk and jerky delivery.

THE WORKMAN'S CORNER

This column will be devoted to the interests of the working man as outlined by our Waukegan correspondent.

Too Much Pride in the Church.

Upon the occasion recently when the leaders of the Federation of Labor came to Chicago for the purpose of mediating in some way in the existing labor troubles, a trio of ministers felt called upon to visit them. The ministers inquired of the president, Mr. Gompers, why the members of labor unions did not more generally attend church services. Mr. Gompers answered by saying that the church paid too much attention to its wealthy members.

The remark reminded me of a like incident that occurred at Norfolk, Va., during the civil war. It was soon after the surrender of the confederate army at Appomattox, when upon our return to Richmond the regiment, 39th Illinois, was detailed for foray duty about the city. Owing to a change of commanders in the department we were ordered to Norfolk. We did not like the transfer, as Richmond and its climate was decidedly preferable, but orders must be obeyed. By the way, in comparing the climate of the Philippines by a United States geodetic surveyor who knows the climate of both hemispheres, states the fact that the situation of Norfolk in this respect is as bad as any part of the Philippines. The heat is intense. The low lying surface sandy and the water warm and brackish, unfit to drink. Bayous make up into the city and when the tide ebbs there is a long stretch of surface with the sewerage of the city exposed to the hot rays of the sun. It was no wonder that a large cemetery was filled with its inhabitants—but I am digressing. I was quite intimate with our band leader, P. M. Lacey, an enthusiastic musician, long since dead. St. Paul's church had an excellent pipe organ and organist. Lacey was a frequent attendant on this account only. One Sunday some special selections were to be rendered and he invited me to go with him. Being fond of sacred music I consented and donned my best regimentals—had no other, and proceeded to the church. The old church of revolutionary fame. Upon entering the vestibule we were met by an apparent lady usher who by her conspicuous effort attempted to direct us to the gallery. This section of the edifice was set apart for the poor whites and colored people. Knowing this fact as also another fact that this woman represented the F. F. V. and not yet reconstructed, and rather than have a scene we quietly and demurely proceeded to seats as near the organ as possible.

The incident was recalled by the remarks of the labor union's chief, for I never went inside of that church again. Too much pharisaical religion there to suit me. It is much the same yet in many communities. The souls of the poor are not worth as much as the wealthy, is too often expressed by such aristocrats.

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich. says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. It is a godsend to weak, sickly, run-down people. Cure guaranteed. Only 50c. Sold by all druggists.

Teachers' Certificates.

An examination of applicants for teachers' certificates will be held at Graylake, August 16 and 17. Candidates should be present both days at 9 o'clock a. m.

Teachers who take the examination in reading circle work for renewal of certificates need be present but one day. Any pupils entitled to "final" examination for county diploma may take that examination at the same time and place.

M. W. MARVIN,
County Superintendent.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to return our heartfelt thanks to the friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us during our bereavement in the death of our beloved wife and mother, and especially are we grateful to the members of the Court of Honor for services rendered at the last sad rite.

HENRY HEGEMAN,
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AND CASPER, WYO.

JULY 3, 9, 17
AUG. 1, 7, 21
The Illinois Central will sell tickets to the above points from all stations on its line north of and including Cairo, Ill., and Paducah, Ky., at one fare plus \$2 for the round trip on July 3, 9, and 17 and August 1, 7, and 21. Colorado and Utah tickets will be limited for continuous passage from starting point to either Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo. After reaching one of these points stop-over will be allowed on Colorado tickets within final return limit, and on Utah tickets within thirty days on the going trip; continuous passage returning. On tickets reading to South Dakota and Wyoming points stop-over will be allowed in either direction at points west of the Missouri River within a fifteen days going and returning transit limit. Final return limit on all tickets will be October 31, 1900.

Full particulars concerning the above can be had of agents of the Illinois Central and connecting lines.
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JOANNE

His First Love.

By PAUL INGELow.

CHAPTER XIX.—(Continued.)

She could not but look keenly at her son, trying and wishing to read his thoughts. It was many a year since the Beresfords name had been spoken between them, but she was not likely to have forgotten what she had once known about Joanne.

Godfrey lingered at the door for a week or two, delaying his final decision about his journey from day to day. "Shall I go?" he asked himself again and again. "If I go, shall I not find her changed in a hundred ways?" But yet, though he feared and almost believed that he should find her changed, in the end his desire to see her once more proved stronger than his fear.

So one morning at last he said good-by to his mother and started for Brentwood. "I shall probably be back again in a week or two," he told Mrs. Helstone.

She made no comment on this announcement. "Heaven bless you, my dear," she merely said when he went, with a little quiver in her voice that perhaps did not catch his ear.

In the sunny summer evening Godfrey—almost the only passenger who stopped there—got down at the little country station that he had known once so well, and, ordering his things to be sent up to the inn, walked toward the village. It was all as quiet and sleepy looking as of old. A few passers-by were in the street, but he saw no face that he recognized. A new landlord, as Joanne had told him, had taken Mr. Turnbull's place at the little inn.

He ordered some dinner and waited while they got it ready for him. It was six o'clock, and when his meal was ended he meant to go up to the vicarage. Perhaps he should not find Joanne at home, he suddenly thought. It was possible enough, with so many sisters married, and in all likelihood often wanting her. "Well, in that case I cannot help it," he told himself. "I shall see the vicar at any rate." And scarcely knowing whether or not, he learned that she was absent, he should feel the disappointment much, he rose when his dinner was over, and, putting on his hat, turned his steps toward the familiar road along which he had passed so many times of old.

As he turned in at the vicarage gate and went through the winding walk that led out on the lawn, he felt as if it had only been yesterday that he had been there last—as if his life were still before him, and he and Joanne were still young.

For a minute he stood still in the shadow of the trees, and looked before him. Four boys and girls, with half-familiar faces, were playing tennis on the grass, while the hale old vicar stood and watched them, his feet in their old fashion, firmly planted well apart, his hands behind his back, his hair a little whiter than when Godfrey had seen it last, his figure perhaps a little less erect, but the voice as mellow and full as ever, as at intervals he called out comments on the game, or commendations to the players.

Godfrey looked at the scene for a minute, and then came forward into the sunshine, causing the vicar to turn and change the direction of his gaze. He went straight up to the old man and held out his hand.

"It's a long time since I saw you last, Mr. Beresford," he said.

The vicar stood still and looked at him. "Ah!" he said interrogatively. "Why, let me see you are—you are—" And then his look of inquiry changed, and the fine old face blazed into sudden recognition. "Why! you are young Helstone!" he cried, with a shout that made Godfrey laugh.

"I thought I should have puzzled you longer," he said.

"Not you, not you!" exclaimed the vicar cheerfully. "I've not a bad memory for faces. Besides, didn't you send a message to me? I heard of you from Joanne, you know. She said you talked of coming to see us again—though, to tell the truth, I didn't pay much heed to that. But I'm glad to see you; you're welcome back."

They went toward the house, but before they had reached it the vicar threw his hand over his shoulder and stopped.

"Joanne, come here!" he cried suddenly, with one of his old stern calls; and Godfrey turned with a thrill, to find the woman he had come to seek only a few yards from him.

She was coming toward them along the gravel walk. He went hastily forward and met her. "Can it be twenty years ago?" he thought.

She gave him her hand with a smile, but something of his own emotion seemed to be felt by her, too, for she was not quick to speak.

"I told you, you know, that I should come," he was the first to say. "Yes, you said you would like to come," she answered; "but one would like to do so many things—that never get done. And so your daughter is married?" she added hastily, as if to keep him from replying to her first sentence.

"Ay, ay, you've been getting a daughter married, too, I hear," the vicar struck in; "and married, of all men, to Jack Dalne! I thought it was a joke at first when Joanne told me. But he was a fine fellow—he was as fine a fellow as I've often come across; and if he has got a good wife, I think your daughter, in spite of his years, has got a good husband. Mrs. Beresford thinks so, at any rate, I can tell you."

"Mrs. Beresford always did Jack justice," Godfrey answered, laughing.

They found the old lady within doors, looking more changed by a good deal, Godfrey thought, than the vicar did. Her face had grown rather pinched, and she had got deaf, and her old activity was gone. But she had all her wits about her.

Godfrey sat down by her side. The young ones were still busy with their game upon the lawn, and these four, who

were no longer young, stayed together for a long time, and talked of the years that they had left behind. It was a quiet hour, and one that had no counterpart in the days that had been of old. But its grave friendliness was pleasant to Godfrey; its tone seemed to imply that those old days, brief as they had been, had linked him to these companions with a tie that long separation had not broken. They went to their homely supper in the old way before Godfrey left them. He was given a place at table between the married sisters. He had had little all the evening to do with Joanne, but he told himself again that he could afford to wait. To-night he felt that he was only gathering up the dropped threads of former days; there was no need for haste.

"Well, then, Mr. Helstone, we shall meet in the morning," the vicar said cheerfully as Godfrey took his leave at last. "I'll come to you, and we'll have a grand day of it."

"I shall feel sure of that if I have your company," Godfrey answered with warmth, and Mr. Beresford, balanced himself on his heels and laughed.

"Ah, you are trying your hand at flattery, an old man!" he exclaimed. "Well, well, we don't get wiser always as we grow in years, and the old fish, I am afraid, feels tempted to rise to the bait. Off with you, sir, and get to bed, or in the morning you'll find me before you at the river."

CHAPTER XX.

In these pleasant idle days when Godfrey was leading the same life again that he had led in that other forgotten holiday so many years ago, a considerable part of his time soon came to be spent with Joanne. He was at the vicarage during some part of every four-and-twenty hours. As it had been of old, he became again almost one of themselves, coming and going as he liked. He often went fishing with the vicar; he made friends with the new generation of children; he talked a great deal with Edith, and a little with Violet, but most of all he cared to be where Joanne was.

She was fond of walking, and as often as it was possible he used to accompany her on her walks. At first he tried to give an appearance of chance to these meetings with her, but presently he ventured gradually to let her see that they did not come by chance. One day he found her sitting sketching, and he threw himself down on the grass beside her.

She made her picture that day, and he lay at her feet with a feeling of supreme content. His life since he had been here had seemed to be fading away from him in these happy weeks—all growing dim in the charm of this recovered atmosphere that was giving him back his youth and the hope that he had lost so long ago. He often now almost forgot that neither he nor she was young; he seemed so little changed; he felt so little changed, too.

He was thinking this to-day, when, curiously, in the midst of his thoughts, she began suddenly to speak about that life that he had left behind him.

She had never done this until now; the briefest reference to the past and to Margaret had been all that had ever passed between them. But perhaps she had already had it in her mind to break her silence; for to-day, after there had been a pause for a minute or two between them, she all at once began to speak in a way that did not seem to be unpremeditated.

"May I say something to you?" she asked abruptly, and rather nervously. "You know, after that day—long ago—when I saw you last—of course I often thought about your marriage. I often wondered if you were content. I hesitated for a moment. 'I have no right to ask—but you were content, were you not?' she said timidly. "Yes—I was content," he deliberately replied.

He made no other answer for a minute, but at the end of that time he began to speak again very gravely.

"You helped me that day when I needed help," he said. "Heaven knows I have all my life been grateful to you. No, I never repented my marriage. My wife was one of the best and most unselfish of women—and she never knew—what I found that day in my trouble and told to you. That was best—wasn't it?"

"I knew you wouldn't tell her," Joanne said quickly. "It was only to keep silent for a little while—till her love made you love her."

"Well, I did that," he answered. "You gave me strength to do it. So I have owed not a little to you, you see. Oh, no, I have not been an unhappy man. She gave her whole life to me for seven years, poor girl; and she gave me Rita, too. My little daughter was a great consolation to me."

One evening, when the vicar and Mr. Helstone happened to be alone, Godfrey, yielding to a sudden impulse, said something to him about Joanne.

"Mr. Beresford, I think you must know why I am here," he abruptly said. "Twenty years ago, if it had been in my power, I would have asked Joanne to be my wife."

"And—lad! have you come back to ask her now?" said the vicar, almost with a cry. "There was a momentary fire in his face—a sudden wrath that made his eyes flash, and gave him the look of an old soldier facing his foe. But the flame hardly lasted more than a second. 'I might have known,' he added almost immediately, in a tone that had fallen into another key. 'I am an old fool—for I might have known.'"

"She is more dear to me than I can trust myself to tell you," Godfrey said in a low voice, for he was trying to control an emotion that almost got the mastery of him. "She was the love of my youth, but she is dearer to me now even than she was in those old days—though

both her youth and mine are gone. If I take her from you—"

"So you think she'll have you?" the vicar interrupted him wistfully. "He looked at Godfrey for a moment. 'Ah, well—you know about it; probably,' he added, with an effort—and I have an old man's dim eyes and have not seen.' He was silent for a few seconds; then, in a low voice, 'My poor lass!' he said; 'and did she think of this, too, twenty years ago?'"

"I never had the right to ask her that," Godfrey answered, with a keenness of memory that sent the hot blood to his face.

The vicar walked on quickly a little way ahead of his companion. They were near the gate that led into the meadow, and when he reached it he opened it and passed through.

"I can breathe better here," he said, as Godfrey followed him, "and a man feels the need of a deep breath at times. You see, sir, you have given me a blow."

"I am afraid I have," Godfrey answered quickly; "and you will find it hard to forgive me for it."

"Nay, nay, sir!" cried the old man, vigorously, "that is a thing you need not fear. About forgiveness you have no call to speak. As I say, this—this shakes me a little, you understand—but heaven forbid that I should grudge her any happiness. I have never done that, I trust. I would cut my right hand if I did it in the fire rather than do it now!"

Godfrey went back into the garden and approached the house looking for Joanne. The usual stir of young voices was in the air, and the children, with Edith, were on the lawn, preparing for the customary pastime. Joanne he found presently sitting with her mother by one of the open drawing room windows.

"It is such a pleasant evening! Can you come out a little?" Godfrey asked Joanne a few minutes afterward, and she answered "Yes," and joined him outside.

"What have you done with your pen?" I thought you were together?" she had already inquired.

"We were together, but he left me," he replied.

She did not guess, as she joined Godfrey in the garden, that he wanted her to-night more than he always wanted her.

"It is nice out here. The drawing room was very hot," she merely said.

"So I thought," he answered. "I want to get you out of it. Come away; let us turn our backs upon them all."

"Where do you want to go to?" she asked him; but when he answered to this—"Where I can have you to myself!"—then she made no reply.

There were two paths across the meadows, one leading to the river, one to other fields in which the corn was ripening. "Let us go this way," he said, and turned from the river to the right, and in a little while they reached those yellowing crops. There was a gate here, and she was about to pass through it, but at this point he stopped her.

"Suppose we go no further. I like a gate to lean on. 'We are very well here,' he said, and folded his arms upon the upper rail. Then she stood still, too. The wind was passing lightly over the corn. There was a breezy sky, with torn clouds in the west.

She said, after they had talked for a few minutes:

"Do you remember in the old time that we came and stood at this gate once before—my father, and you, and I—and we talked about marriage and what they could make of this kind of country?"

"And your father stood here, and you on the other side of him," he replied. "Yes—I remember it. You stood with your hand in his arm. I can see you now in your light dress, and with your young face. And I stood here," he added, suddenly, "envying the touch that you were giving to some one else."

"Shall we not walk on?" she abruptly asked, and put her hand upon the fastening of the gate. Both his words and his tone had made the color come to her face. But he shook his head.

"No—why should he walk on? We will stay here and talk," he answered. "I want to go on talking about those days. Do you not know what they were to me? There is a thing I want you to tell me frankly." He paused for a moment, and then looked straight at her and put his question.

"Did you know that I loved you when I was here before?"

She turned her face hurriedly away from him; she said nothing for a moment or two; then she answered, in a low voice, "I did not know it."

"You were not sure of it, you mean?" he replied at once. "But you were sure—you did know it, before the end—on that day when I saw you last?"

"Yes—I knew it then," she said.

She made her answer steadily, but the next moment she suddenly changed her position, and—

"Why should we talk of it?" she said nervously. "Better not. All that is so long ago."

"But I have you with me again," he quickly answered, "and what is it long ago, what then? Do you think that that summer when I knew you first does not stand out for me from all the other summers of my life? If it had been possible for me to have spoken to you at the end of those happy weeks—my dear, would you have sent me away? Perhaps I have no right to ask you, but—as you said just now—it is so long ago, and you may trust me enough to tell me, I think?"

"Do I not know that I may trust you?" he asked, with a little thrill in his voice. And then, after only a moment or two's silence, "If I had not done that, and if you had not come to me that last day," he said half aloud, "I think my life would have been very different. But that day made everything almost easy to bear."

"My Joanne!" he said, passionately. "It was a lover's call to her, let her be young or old, and she looked at him for one moment, and then, whatever else she might have meant to say was never said, and she only flushed like a girl and held her peace."

(The end.)

Storage Room for Bicycles.
Pawnbrokers in Frankfurt and Paris have found it necessary to enlarge their premises to make room for the storage of bicycles. The Paris municipality has voted \$2,000 to convert one of the halls at the Mont de Piete into a bicycle storeroom.

Were it not for the weather lots of people wouldn't have anything to kick about.

JUDGE YATES' CAMPAIGN.

Republican Nominee Will Open It at Jacksonville.

Chairman Rowe, of the Republican State Central Committee, has announced the plans for the gubernatorial campaign. From the time of the meeting in Judge Yates' Congressional district, which is held to take place at Jacksonville, Thursday, August 10, the Republican nominee will be a busy man until the close of the campaign October 27. Judge Yates will make as thorough a canvass of the State during the campaign as the Republican National Committee expects Gov. Roosevelt to make throughout the country.

He will visit each Congressional district once every two weeks from the middle of the month until the election, and expects to make six tours of the State during that period. With his record in the ante-convention canvass the State managers say that there is no question of the ability of the nominee to accomplish all that has been laid out for him.

Judge Yates told the State Committee he wanted his itinerary so arranged as to permit him to fulfill the promise made after his nomination at the State convention that he would visit every county in the State, and also speak in every ward in Chicago at least once during the campaign. With this in view the committee has been hard at work mapping out his tour of the State, and arranging dates. The judge has had a good rest, and returns full of vigor and ready for the herculean task before him.

"In arranging the itinerary for Judge Yates the Republican State Central Committee has deferred to the wishes of the nominee," said Chairman Rowe. "The committee has completed a schedule of speaking assignments for him, but we are not yet ready to announce the places and dates of the meetings, as they are subject to change."

"This itinerary begins with a Congressional district meeting at Jacksonville, Thursday, August 10, and covers all the working days to October 27, inclusive. There will be six trips, each covering two weeks. On each trip Judge Yates will address one meeting in each Congressional district, not returning to that district until exactly two weeks from that time, except in those districts which have more than six counties. He will hold invariably two meetings per day. For example, a day meeting at Cairo, in the Twenty-second District, and a night meeting in East St. Louis, in the Twenty-first. The six trips will take the candidate around the whole State once every two weeks and enable him to visit every county. The place selected by the State Committee in most cases is the county seat, on account of railroad connections. This, however, is subject to change after consultation with the local county organization."

"The dates of this itinerary when announced will be strictly adhered to. A competent man has figured out all connections for the trips. Judge Yates' ability to do this active campaign work has been proven by his remarkable endurance in the preliminary campaign. It is probable that the entire State ticket will accompany Judge Yates on the first trip."

"This plan treats every county equitably and slightly more. It is desirable that a definite itinerary be made, on account of the large number of clubs already formed in every Congressional district, and who will wish to know ahead the time of the Yates rally in their district so that the desired arrangements can be made. This itinerary has been arranged after consultation with the Cook County Committee. It gives three days in each two weeks for Cook County. Should it not be desired to have meetings in Cook County, as much as indicated by this itinerary, the time will be given to conference and other matters in connection with the campaign."

"This itinerary has the entire approval of Judge Yates and the State Committee, and enables him to fulfill the promise made at and before the State convention, to speak in every county of the State and every Chicago ward, and he is especially pleased at the regularity of the traveling arrangements."

Germans Are Satisfied.

Congressman Walter Reeves reports the political situation in his district as highly favorable to Republican victory. Mr. Reeves said there was a large number of Germans in his district, and that there was no dissatisfaction among the German-American Republicans.

"The Germans are educated, thinking men," he said. "They know that Germany is for expansion; and if expansion is good for Germany, it is good for the United States. On the Boer question, they say Germany refused to intervene in the South African war, and if Germany did not intervene, there is no reason why this government should intervene. Instead of being disaffected, I think the Germans are more than ever disposed to support the administration."

He predicts a majority of 100,000 or more in Illinois for McKinley, Roosevelt and Yates. He will take the stump for the National and State tickets as soon as the speaking campaign opens.

Many Republican Clubs.
One of the very best indications of the unusually active interest taken early in the campaign by the Republicans of Illinois, both old and young, is found in the large number of Republican clubs which are being formed all over the State. Never in the history of Illinois politics has the work of starting campaign clubs been begun so early or on such an extensive scale.

Nearly every city and village in almost every county in the State has already organized a club, and the ranks of each are rapidly growing. Some are McKinley and Roosevelt clubs, others are Roosevelt Rough Riders, while a very large number have honored Judge Yates by using his name, but all working enthusiastically and harmoniously to attain the same end, the election of the whole Republican ticket from top to bottom. Cavalry organizations in the country precincts seem to be decidedly popular and many first voters' clubs are also being started. There is much effective work to be done during the campaign by the Republican clubs of the State and too many of them cannot be organized, no matter what name they may march under, so long as it stands for the principles of Republicanism. If your city, town or township is without a Republican club, start the ball rolling by perfecting an organization at once to aid the town and county committees in their work.

Are All Republicans.

A Democratic contemporary builds its hopes of party success in Illinois on the assumption of an "existing Republican split in Illinois due to the Tanner-Cullom feud, intensified by administration interference in behalf of Cullom," but it has yet to learn that, although Republicans may have disagreements among themselves as to men and party policy, they are grounded in opposition to all things Democratic. Senator Cullom may have supporters who are hostile to Gov. Tanner, and it may be that Gov. Tanner's friends, within party lines, would resent "administration interference in behalf of Cullom," but every Republican in Illinois, whether especially friendly to Cullom or Tanner, will vote without a waver to keep Illinois where it belongs as the banner Republican State of the Union. Democrats are hugging a delusion who imagine that there will be any defections from the Republican ranks in Illinois this year. —Springfield Journal.

What Alford Did.

The Alford Democracy found in the State Treasury a net surplus of \$1,008,905 and left the State \$2,050,225 in debt. It proved its economical disposition by spending \$1,087,520 in four years, against \$12,500,000 spent in Fifer's four years, and by raising the average State tax from 34½ cents to 42½ cents per \$100. It found the State institutions well managed and in excellent condition, made them bolded of scandal and corruption, and stole \$382,078 of their funds. It found Illinois solvent and left the State bankrupt.

Democrats for McKinley.

At Ashton, Lee County, a few days ago, a McKinley, Roosevelt and Yates Club was organized with over 300 charter members. Among those who signed the roll were two Democrats who were delegates to the Lee County Democratic convention at Ambury a few weeks ago. Many Lee County Democrats, because of the free silver fallacy, voted for McKinley in 1890 and now openly declare that they will do so again this fall.

Where Democracy Dies.

Because there are too many colleges, too much intelligence, too much thrift and too much patriotism in Galesburg to make it a good field for the publication of a journal advocating rotten money, abandonment of the home market, hauling down of the flag, retreat and retrogression all along the line, the publication of the only Democratic newspaper in Galesburg, the Spectator, was recently discontinued.

Germans Are Not Blind.

There is a great cry about the German vote. The Germans are a good, thrifty people, and are governed by prosperity of the country the same as other people. They will vote for what they think for the best interests of this country. They can see just as plainly as anyone what the times are now and what they were.—Freeport Journal.

Greer Deserts Democracy.

W. S. Greer, a prominent lawyer of Taylorville, has come out squarely for the Republican platform, repudiating the Democratic party, of which he has always been an adherent. Mr. Greer has been City Attorney, collector for city revenue and has in several campaigns supported Central Illinois in the interest of Democracy.

More Honor for Illinois.

Illinois is always at the front. The National Republican League, at its recent convention held at St. Paul, honored this State by electing Senator Isaac Miller Hamilton of Iroquois County president by acclamation. The compliment is worthily bestowed on a hard worker for the cause of Republicanism.

Stevenson as an Executioner.

It was significant that Stevenson should be nominated for Vice President on hangman's day. In the capacity of Assistant Postmaster General, under Cleveland's first administration, the Illinois man made a record as an executioner never before nor since equaled.

Alschuler's Voting Record.

Samuel Alschuler, Democratic candidate for Governor, never voted for a Republican for Governor because he was a "good fellow," or for any other cause. Sam sticks by his party ticket and Republicans will do this very same thing this fall.

Insures Pure Food.

A Republican Legislature gave to Illinois the pure food law which has recently gone into effect, insuring purity in the thousand and one articles on the market used as food by the human family.



Iowa people are talking much of Minister Conger these days, and recall with pride the fact that he gained his start in public life while a resident of that State. The Des Moines Capital says that when Mr. Conger returned to Iowa after his second term as minister to Brazil, his wife and children, in view of his distinction, had planned a demonstration in his honor. The minister was met at the train and welcomed his family and friends gladly. But when he heard of the reception plans he immediately showed his modesty and said:

"If you do what will please me, you'll not have anything of the kind. I have simply done my duty as any other American citizen in like position would do, and am no hero. I do not think that any public demonstration would be proper, and I know I do not want it."

The demonstration never occurred.

Minister Conger met and wooed and won his wife at Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill. It was a college match, as both bride and groom were attending school together there. The bride was Miss Sarah J. Pike, and the match was a romantic one. Both were attracted to the other by their brightness in classes and by the good spirit which pervaded every action and word. This was in ante-bellum days, and the firing on Fort Sumter put a temporary end to their love-making, as a cruel war intervened. Mr. Conger went away to war, serving with gallantry and distinction, rising to the rank of major. During his absence Miss Pike was true to him and kept in touch by constant watch and continued correspondence. The years spent apart only intensified their affection, and they were married when the war was over, the school days' courtship resulting in thirty-four years of happily wedded life. They were married at Galesburg in 1860, and there Miss Conger practiced law for some time, then moved to the farm near Dexter.

The story is told of a Chinese Mandarin who early learned that Mr. Conger was not to be balked or bluffed. A missionary of the American Bible Society, provided with passports and credentials, was stopped by the officials and held in the military quarters on some paltry trumped-up charge. The missionary sent word to Minister Conger, and the minister went in person to see about it. When he learned the true nature of the trouble he demanded the release of the missionary, saying he was an American citizen, and as such his rights must be respected.

"But my orders are to hold him here," said the officer.

"And my orders from the United States are to demand his release."

"He must stay here until it suits the majesty to release him."

"The United States of America demands his immediate release," quietly joined Minister Conger, and we're used farm to getting what we want."

The missionary was given his freedom at once.

Few-Line Interviews.

Mrs. J. K. Jones, wife of the Senator who is perhaps better known as the chairman of the Democratic national committee, in answer to a query regarding her opinion of women in politics, said, among other things: "I think woman's place is at home, ministering to the comfort of husband and children. My sphere has always been home. I do think, though, that all women should read and understand as much as they can about leading questions, so they can be interested in what interests their husbands. I am not a member of any club or organization. The money question doesn't bother me at all. So long as there is plenty of money I don't care what kind it is. Besides, I am for whatever my husband wishes, whether it is right or wrong."

Lo Yow, Chinese consul general in San Francisco, a diplomat only second in importance in this country to the Chinese minister in Washington, says of the Chinese: "The Chinese are well armed. They are well supplied with weapons of the latest pattern, many of them manufactured in our own great arsenals. Shantung province is notable for its men of fine physique and stature. This province could probably place in the field a large force, all closely approaching an exceeding six feet in height. Wintower China, they have been in the past, she is no insignificant enemy to cope with to-day. Her strength is formidable, and it is to be underestimated by invaders the result will be terrible slaughter."

Minister Wu has revised his opinion of the "local disturbances" in China. He now says: "My Government has its hands completely tied. They are unable to handle mobs, as many of the soldiers they send to attack them become dissatisfied, or are already so far gone in reason, and desert to the enemies of the Government. What could one possibly do under the circumstances? I am deeply grieved, and most sincerely trust that the information contained in the press dispatches is not true. If it should prove to be so my worst fears are realized, and I am unable to tell what the outcome will be."

Capt. T. C. Pearce of the national fish commission says about fish in Illinois and vicinity: "If we make any distribution in Illinois this year, we doubtless will furnish the sanitary canal with its share of fish. In my judgment the several varieties of bass would be the best fish to place in Illinois streams. We have spent most of the winter in northern Michigan and western Indiana, and have distributed trout, whitefish and white perch in Lakes Michigan, Huron and Superior."

Pride goes before a punctured tire.

THE NEWS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

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J. J. Burke, Editor & Publisher

By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

THE NEWS Guarantees a Large, Bonanza
Circulation in Western Lake County, than
Any Paper Published in the State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor.....RICHARD SATES
For Lieutenant Governor.....W. A. NORRIS
For Secretary of State.....J. A. ROSE
For State Treasurer.....M. O. WILLIAMS
For State Auditor.....J. A. MCCLOUGH
For Attorney General.....H. J. HAMLIN
For University Trustees.....ALEXANDER McLEAN
.....S. A. BULLARD

Congressional.

For Member of Congress—11th District,
RON. GEORGE EDMUND FOSS,
Of Evanston.

For Member State Board of Equalization,
JAMES J. McCOMB,
Of Chicago—14th Ward.

Legislative.

For State Senator—Eighth District,
RON. D. A. FULLER,
Of Boone County.

For Representatives—Eighth District,
RON. GEORGE B. LYON,
Of Lake County.

RON. E. D. SHUTLEFF,
Of McHenry County.

Reminiscence of the Isle of Man.

The recent departure of one of our townsmen on a visit to his native country casts that natural spell of longing over those who are left behind for another look at what every Manxman throughout the world considers the most beautiful spot on the face of the globe. I, although a new arrival among them, am none the less enthusiastic over my desire to revisit the dear old spot do hereby venture to comfort them to some degree by relating some of the scenes of Mona's Isle.

The Isle of Man, otherwise known throughout Great Britain as Mona's Isle or Manxland, is without doubt the most naturally beautiful spot in the British Isles. Its high, rugged rocks, its beautiful mountains and glens are ever remembered by those who sojourned there. Its position situated as it is between England, Ireland and Scotland makes the climate perfect. Our townsmen when he arrives in Liverpool will take steamer for Douglas, and after a trip of about four and a half hours which will greatly depend whether you are a good sailor or not to enjoy it, he will arrive in Douglas bay. Oh, the beautiful picture. Standing on the deck of the steamer as I have done hundreds of times, approaching Douglas with its horseshoe bay five miles from headland to headland, with the town standing away back like a huge amphitheater, its beautiful hotels, grand theaters, pleasure palaces and every possible amusement for the benefit of its patrons. On one side of this beautiful bay we get into an electric car and start on a trip under the cliffs on what is called the Marine railroad running south of the island only a few rods from the waters edge. I assure you no one ever sat in those cars without looking first down at the water and then up at the huge cliffs above them and wonder to themselves if they were going to get to the other end safely. Then on the other side of the bay you start on the same kind of road and for seventeen miles you are taken sometimes under the cliffs, sometimes through beautiful glens until you get to the second largest town called Ramsey. After spending some hours looking through Ramsey we start home again, this time by another road through the country, the most important place of interest being Kirkmichael, where the bishop of the Isle of Man has his palace. I dare not say too much about Kirkmichael there are too many people living in Antioch from that part and they might trip me up, but to my mind there are few more beautiful spots than Bishop's Court and the drive through Kirkmichael. After Kirkmichael I would take my reader to the grand old town of Peel, with its imposing old castle and quaint old fashioned ways. Speaking of Peel reminds me of an old story associated with that town. Two fishermen, well known characters, by the names of John Quayle and Thomas Corlett went fishing off the bay. After they had their lines cast a great black cloud appeared and the storm approaching both men got terribly afraid, and as the storm grew more terrible and danger more eminent, their fright grew more apparent. John Quayle looked at Thomas Corlett and in a most unnatural tone said, "Thomas, we had better pray." "I have never prayed in my life," said Thomas. "Neither have I," said John. Anyway they cast lots who should pray and behold it came to John. So John goes down on his knees in the bow of the boat and began: "Oh, Lord, take us safe back to shore and I will leave you all my money and all my houses." At this Thomas looks up and says, "John, you haven't any money or any houses." "Shut up, you fool," says John. "I am only kidding him." Needless to say they got safe back, anyway let us get on the way home "for I come from Douglas." After leaving Peel we come to St. John's where all the laws of the island are read and confirmed, then comes Crosby. I dare not tell you anything about Crosby for there are two or three big fellows in town that might not like it so to spare their feelings I will

pass on. The next place of interest is Grebbe Castle the home of that illustrious Manxman, Hall Cain, whose writings are ever dear to every lover of a good novel, and who has done more to bring the little island into prominence than any other man, and whose stories relating as they do to the ways, laws and customs of the country are read throughout Great Britain and America. From Grebbe Castle on five miles to town thoroughly satisfied that what we have seen is wonderful and grand. After about three months' visiting, sightseeing and pleasure we begin to think of America again, and no Manxman ever lived in this great and glorious country but what has said to himself: America is good enough for me, but I would like to spend three months of the year in dear old Manxland.

Mona, dear Mona, sweet Isle of the Sea.
F. G.

Hymeneal.

SHEPARDSON-KINGSLEY.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Frank Shepardson and Miss Addie Kingsley, both of Lake Villa, were united in marriage by Rev. E. J. Aikin of Antioch. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Kingsley. Mr. Shepardson is a young man well and favorably known. Miss Kingsley has many friends in Antioch, having lived with Mr. and Mrs. Sabin. Their many friends wish them joy and THE NEWS extends congratulations.

DOWELL-PADDOCK.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Paddock, Channel Lake, Saturday, July 28, at 10:30 o'clock, occurred the marriage of their daughter Miss Edith Paddock to Mr. Thomas Dowell, also of Channel Lake. Rev. E. J. Aikin performing the ceremony. The parlor and dining room were beautifully decorated with ferns and pond lilies. After the wedding feast Mr. and Mrs. Dowell left for Waukegan where they took the boat to St. Joseph, Mich., to spend a few days. THE NEWS joins with their many friends in wishing them much joy.

GRAY-PILE.

A beautiful and impressive home wedding was solemnized Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock by Rev. Wilbur Fisk of Sheridan, Ill., when L. Adelbert Gray of Waukegan and Miss Mary Virginia Pile of this city were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Pile of Lincoln avenue. The bridal couple, unattended, advanced from the dining room to the parlor to the strains of Lohengrin's wedding march played by Miss Nora McCabe, where they were met by the officiating clergyman, who read the marriage service. The bride was beautiful in her simple gown of Parisian mull, in train, and wore no ornaments. The house was prettily decorated in American beauties, carnations and ferns. In the dining room asparagus fern and pink roses were used, the centerpiece of the table being a massive creation of pink roses arranged in a cut glass vase. Broad pink satin ribbons were carried diagonally across the table, terminating in large bows while on either side of the table were arranged silver candelabras, holding pink candles with silken shades to match. A buffet luncheon was served, the predominating colors being pink and white. At the conclusion of the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Gray left for an extended eastern wedding trip, after which they will be at home to their friends at Chicago. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Pile and has been a teacher in the city schools for the past few years. She has hosts of friends who regret her departure from the city. Mr. Gray holds a prominent position with a well known New York mercantile house and has many friends in the Bluffs who will congratulate him on winning such a charming girl for his bride. Mr. and Mrs. Gray were the recipients of numerous beautiful wedding gifts from their admiring friends. Only immediate friends and relatives were in attendance.

The Misses Clausen of Pierce street gave a reception Monday afternoon at their home in honor of the marriage of Miss Pile. The house was beautifully decorated in honor of the event. In the front parlor palms and scarlet gladiolas were used, while in the library palms, meteor rosebuds and sweet peas were used in profusion. The climax of decoration was reached, however, in the dining room, where masses of American beauties formed the decorations, the centerpiece on the table being a floor vase filled with a large bunch of American beauties. A charmingly red and white luncheon was served. Those assisting the Misses Clausen were Misses Anna Coyne, Margaret Hansen, Bell, Mamie Mulholland, and Mittie Pile. About fifty guests were present.—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

The numerous Antioch friends of Mr. Gray, where he is well and favorably known, extend most hearty congratulations to himself and bride.

Prevented a Tragedy.

Timely information given Mrs. George Long, of New Straitsville, Ohio, saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her; and she writes, this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of Pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of its power to cure all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c and \$1. Guaranteed. Trial bottle free at all drug stores.

The Battle of Manila.

"Soldiers and sailors of the Civil Rebellion, visiting Chicago, are cordially invited to pitch their tent or fast anchor with the management of the 'Naval Battle of Manila,' at Wabash avenue and Hubbard court, opposite the Battle of Gettysburg. Those contemplating attending the National encampment of the G. A. R., and who have not decided in advance where they will stop, are welcome to have all mail directed to them care the Naval Battle of Manila, where it will be carefully looked after until called for. All such visitors will be cheerfully furnished all information as to hotel and railroad rates, etc."

The above is a portion of a letter sent to the editor of this paper by Manager James S. Hutton of the Naval Battle of Manila, and who adds:

Before reaching Chicago the visiting stranger very naturally thinks of some of the many sights which he will enjoy while in the city.

If he has been posted in advance, a vision of the lake covered with shipping, the many beautiful public parks, the splendid boulevards, the great museum in Jackson Park, containing countless valuable specimens of products from all parts of the globe, and the priceless treasures of art in the massive edifice on Michigan boulevard are a few of the many attractions which would pass before his mind's eye.

Chief among these is the great Electro-Cyclorama representing the naval battle of Manila, located at Wabash avenue and Hubbard court.

On Sunday morning, May 1, 1898, when the right-hand gun in the forward turret of the battleship Olympia sent a two hundred and fifty pound shell at the Spanish admiral's flagship, there opened one of the greatest sea fights in the annals of naval warfare, and one that was to end in a victory so complete for the American fleet as to astonish the civilized world and to allow the United States "to come to her own" in the front rank of the great nations of the earth.

It is this imposing naval tragedy enacted that cloudless morning on the sapphire waters of Subig Bay, off Manila, that is reproduced with startling-like fidelity and historical accuracy in the big Cyclorama building at Wabash avenue and Hubbard court.

It is but simple truth to state that one could write a book on this marvelous spectacle—marvelous because of both subject and treatment, and yet not tell all that could be said about it.

Come, let us visit the much-talked-of attraction, and judge for ourselves of the correctness of the reports concerning it.

We enter the spacious doorway on Wabash avenue and find ourselves surrounded on all sides by relics from the far-away Philippine Islands. We loiter but a few minutes over these odd curios and then hasten through the long corridor and up the easy stairway. When we have mounted to the top, we are startled at the scene that bursts upon us. Surely we are not in Chicago. The wand of enchantment has conveyed us into Subig Bay, and on that fatal day when Spain's hopes were crushed, the flower of her navy wrecked, and Dewey won victory and immortal fame for himself and his country.

We are standing on deck of the Olympia, the flagship of Commodore then—but now Admiral Dewey. By the dim light or haze which spreads over the sea we faintly discern Dewey on the forward bridge of the vessel. Near him are a group of officers. Every man is at his station, silent and expectant, for they know the hour is at hand when they will be called upon to battle for Old Glory. Suddenly the faint light is swept out and a low moaning sound comes to the ear from over the waters, and quickly grows into a terrific roar, above the din of which even the booming of the loudest cannon could not be heard. It is the dreaded typhoon, that scourge of the tropic seas, that has burst upon the American fleet. Inky blackness settles down over vessels and water, and nothing can be seen except when revealed by the rapid flashes of lightning. These, with the frequent cannonading of the thunder, are but a prelude to that other great cannonading shortly to be invoked by man. As quickly as it came the typhoon has passed. The storm king has blown the clouds behind the horizon and the moon comes out, shedding her silver luster into pale beauty over the black engines of war.

It is just at dawn. Looking almost directly over the bow of the vessel we see the eastern sky lighted up with the hectic flush of the coming day. Then the sun rises like a great red ball of fire, revealing the city of Manila off yonder in the distance, and in the shadow of the foothills is the Spanish fleet. The battle is now on.

Like an inspiration, the artists have seized and portrayed that moment in the memorable engagement when most of the Spanish vessels were burning or otherwise completely disabled, while their decks were swept with a torrent of shells from the guns on the American vessels. The deck on which we stand trembles from the shock of the cannon firing. Great clouds of smoke rise on every side. Shells from the Spanish guns explode in the air or plunge into the sea, sending up great columns of foam and spray.

The entire scene is spread out before our eyes in panoramic beauty and sublimity. The fate of two nations is being decided before us. It is decided now, for suddenly a white flag is run up by the Spanish in token of surrender, while the stars and stripes wave triumphantly in the Sunday summer air.

You will never find any other pills so prompt and so pleasant as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. W. T. Hill.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes. The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work. Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries. It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail. Home of Swamp-Root, free also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

At the Lakes.

Early Sunday morning there was an unusual stir about the premises of Geo. Sutton; 'twas plain to be seen that preparations were being made for a day's outing and they evidently had enough provender prepared to supply the wants of the innkeeper of all who were lucky enough to be one of the number, if size of baskets and parcels were anything to judge from. There were but five in the party, but they were sufficient to fill what room was left after the good things, with camp-stools, etc., were loaded into Mr. Hanlan's double carriage. The party consisted of Mrs. Edna Mosher, of Sterling; Mrs. William Oliver and daughter Florence, of Clyde, Cook county, Ill., and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. S. Sutton.

At about ten a. m. they started on their joyous round of pleasure. The first stop was made at the well known and well kept hostility of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Paddock, at Bluff lake. About one hour was passed in chatting and taking in the lake and its sights—nothing else was taken in; not even a drink of water. From there beautiful Fox lake was visited, and a royal hostess is Mrs. C. B. Little. After passing a pleasant half hour or more there the party rode to Robert Selter's summer resort and under the shade of the large oak trees spread a damask well covered with good things to eat. A half hour or so was passed in quieting five ravenous appetites, the supply being equal to the demand, and all was serene. Another half hour of rest on the grass then all assisted in replacing what could be found of the edibles in their baskets and were ready for another drive.

After dinner the party drove to the Columbia Club house, at Fox lake, from there to Charles Smith's hotel, Gifford's and the Sylvan Beach hotel, all at Channel lake. After there were no more lakes to visit near by and it was about six p. m. they returned to Mr. Sutton's home a tired lot but pleased with the day's trip. It was an ideal day and they will long remember it as one of the bright days of their past.

The party are under obligations to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Selter for favors.

A Mother Tells How She Saved Her Little Daughter's Life.

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried every thing I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering.—Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by W. H. Emmons, Antioch, and Thomson's pharmacy, Grayslake.

Free to Inventors.

The experience of C. A. Snow & Co. in obtaining more than 20,000 patents for inventors has enabled them to helpfully answer many questions relating to the protection of intellectual property. This they have done in a pamphlet treating briefly of United States and foreign patents, with cost of same, and how to procure them; trade marks, designs, caveats, infringements, decisions in leading patent cases. This pamphlet will be sent free to anyone writing to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

Ayling Brothers Ink.

The News office has just received a new stock of Ayling Brothers Jet Black Ink, non-corrosive and absolutely chemical proof. Try a bottle and if you don't agree with us in saying that it is the best ink you ever used we will cheerfully refund you your money. Only 5 cents per bottle. 111

It will surprise you to experience the benefit obtained by using the dainty and famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. W. T. Hill.

COOL SHOES

For these hot days, at prices that are easy on the pocket.

Comfort is what you want first—style should be a second consideration.

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Queen Quality Shoes
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LEADERS OF LOW PRICES

See our shoe bargain counter, many \$2.00, 2.50 and \$3.00 shoes all go for 98 cents.

Birthday Party.

Last Saturday afternoon Mrs. P. B. Campbell gave a party in the opera house for her little daughter Louise Ray in honor of her tenth birthday. There were about forty-five children present and they were royally entertained by Mrs. Campbell with dancing and games. The march was led by Misses Louise Campbell and Elinora Herman. Ice cream and cake was served in the dining room which had been arranged and beautifully decorated with flowers and ferns for the occasion. Among those present were: Ray Webb, Willie Pitman, Lee Middendorf, Elinora Herman, Arthur Herman, Erma Selter, Frankie Hook, Pauline Smart, Bennie Burke, Bertha Burke, Grace Delaney, Frank Gray, Ray Darling, Frank Barber, Artie Bock, Harold Williams, Jennie Sibley, Leslie Harden, Helen Johnson, Marie Andrews, Bell Hughes, Thomas Burke, Ira Allen, Johnny Morley. The ladies assisting Mrs. Campbell in entertaining were: Mesdames J. Morley, Ellis Sabin, Ernest Simpson, Frank Mathews and Miss Susie Morley. Prof. Tam of Chicago furnished the music.

It Helped Win Battles.

Twenty-nine officers and men wrote from the front to say that for Scratches, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Feet and Stiff Joints, Buckle's Arnica Salve is the best in the world. Same for Burns, Skin Eruptions and Piles. 25c a box. Cures guaranteed. Sold by all druggists.

To Overcome Insomnia.

A Swiss physician, Dr. Otto Naegeli, declares that the best way to overcome insomnia is to imitate the breathing of a man who is asleep, and to make the head undergo the various movements to one side and the other, which one unconsciously makes while falling asleep in a sitting posture.

In India, the land of famine, thousands die because they cannot obtain food. In America, the land of plenty many suffer and die because they cannot digest the food they eat. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. It instantly relieves and radically cures all stomach troubles. W. T. Hill.

That Throbbing Headache.

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by all druggists.

Millions will be spent in politics this year. We can't keep the campaign going without money any more than we can keep the body vigorous without food. Dyspepsia used to starve themselves. Now Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and allows you to eat all the good food you want. It radically cures stomach troubles. W. T. Hill.

A Whistling Language.

It seems that there is really a whistling language. It is in the Canary Islands that people whistle instead of speaking when they hold converse with each other. The language is composed of words as it were, like any other language, and the inhabitants attain great proficiency in it, so that they can converse on all sorts of subjects.

The wolf in the fable put on sheep's clothing because if he traveled on his own reputation he couldn't accomplish his purpose. Counterfeiters of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve couldn't sell their worthless salves on their own merits, so they put them in boxes and wrappers like DeWitt's. Look out for them. Take only DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It cures piles and all skin diseases. W. T. Hill.

Rare White Rhinoceros.

Mr. Gielgud, the native commissioner at Sebengwe, Africa, reports that the very rare white rhinoceros still roams the veldt in the district between the Sanayi and Zambezi rivers.

Mothers endorse it, children like it, old folks use it. We refer to One Minute Cough Cure. It will quickly cure all throat and lung troubles. W. T. Hill.

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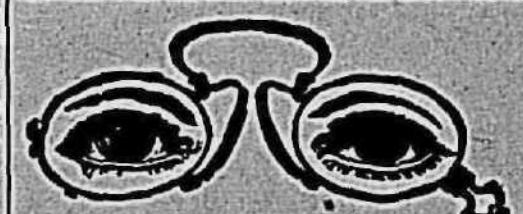
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The Antioch News.

J. J. BURKE, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The new battleship Illinois will in all probability have her builders' trial about Dec. 15. Past progress has been made on the vessel in the past few months and it is thought that she will be ready to go on her initial trial with all of her guns aboard in four months.

The United States training ship Hartford left Charleston navy yard for Southampton, England. The first stop of a cruise which is expected to last a year will be Southampton. The Hartford will visit Turkey, Gibraltar, Italy and France after leaving England.

Reports from the gold mine recently discovered in Hawkins County, Tennessee, state that assays of gold found there show \$400 per ton and that ore of this richness is in great abundance. Prospects have not yet been able to ascertain the magnitude of the vein.

The people of Ulysses, Kan., believe that Rev. Mr. Johnson stands very near to God. The other night he prayed fervently for rain for the farmers' crops. Soon a deluge came. The rain fell in torrents all night and the people were unable to leave the school house until the next morning.

While out driving in the lower end of Cabell County, W. Va., Miss Mecca Arthur and Hamilton Runyon were fired on from ambush. A shotgun loaded with slugs was used. Both are seriously injured. Runyon is from Marion, Ohio, and his attentions to Miss Arthur excited much local jealousy.

Tod Stonne, the famous American jockey, was badly injured in the race for the classic Liverpool Cup at Liverpool, England. He had the mount on Maluma, and during the progress of the race the horse fell. Stonne was thrown heavily and landed on his head. He was badly gashed.

The Kansas Oil and Gas Company has let the contract for ten gas wells to be drilled in the vicinity of Coffeyville at once. The company expects to have twenty wells drilled by Oct. 1. The plan is to bring factories from the gas fields of Indiana to Kansas. Thousands of acres have been leased in this section.

Four women driving in the park at Wichita, Kan., whipped their horse while crossing a bridge. He ran away, overturned the carriage and threw the occupants to the ground. Miss Grace Gilbert died from her injuries. Mrs. Blanche Chandler Miller is not expected to recover and Miss Ella Chandler is seriously injured.

The standing of the clubs in the National League is as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
Brooklyn . . . 28	Boston . . . 37 41
Philadelphia 43	Cincinnati . . 37 43
Pittsburgh . . 42	St. Louis . . . 33 42
Chicago . . . 40	St. Paul . . . 29 45

Following is the standing in the American League:

W. L.	W. L.
Chicago . . . 50	St. Louis . . . 42 45
Indianapolis 45	St. Paul . . . 42 46
Milwaukee . . 47	Kansas City . 41 46
Cleveland . . 41	Minneapolis . 38 51

BREVITIES.

Ten persons were injured in a trolley car accident at Toledo, Ohio.

Pittsburgh H. Chambers, prominent Detroit lawyer, is dead, aged 67.

Seditious handbills were distributed at a nationalist demonstration in Cork.

Thirty persons were killed in a mine explosion and fire at Matehuala, Mexico.

Count Menglen, secretary of the Russian section at the Paris fair, committed suicide.

Lewis Harvie Plimney, private secretary to Secretary of the Navy Long, died at Warm Springs, Va.

Cardinal Richard has instructed the French clergy to keep away from the Paris exposition at night.

Edward Eric Poor, ex-president of the National Park Bank, New York, died in Liverpool, aged 63 years.

Jose N. Recero, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Panama, died in New York, aged 71 years.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West show was run into by a freight train near Detroit, one man being killed and nine injured.

There has been a desperate battle between the Mexican troops and the Yucatan Indians in which the government troops were badly routed and lost heavily.

A woman about 25 years of age, said to be Miss Elizabeth Blair of St. Louis, committed suicide in the Pennsylvania hospital in New York City by drinking carbolic acid.

Ellis Glenn, the male impersonator and alleged forger, has been released on habeas corpus proceedings, but says she will remain at Parkersburg, W. Va., and fight her case.

The Minnesota freighter Maruba was struck amidships by the steam barge James Watt at Detroit and badly damaged. The bow of the Watt was also badly smashed.

D. Valenciotti Duell, late leading man of the Sporting Club company, playing with Rose Coughlan, died in Seattle from cocaine after two desperate attempts at suicide.

It is said President Diaz of Mexico will visit the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, and may take a trip to Europe.

O. O. F. Smith, formerly of Craig, Larkin and Smith, wholesale crockery dealers in San Paul, Minn., was found starving and emaciated in the Yellowstone Park, where he had been lost for four days and three nights.

A fire due to the careless handling of kerosene in shutting a fire destroyed the residence of Theodore Hackenburg at Austin, Texas. Hackenburg and his wife were fatally burned. Property loss about \$50,000.

EASTERN.

The runners and drivers at the Delaware and Hudson mines at Scranton, Pa., struck for increased wages.

Representatives of the leading publishing houses met in New York and organized the American Publishers' Association, with Charles Scribner as president.

Dr. William R. Brooks, director of the Smithsonian Observatory at Geneva, N. Y., discovered a new comet in the eastern heavens. It is in the constellation of Aries.

The Crucible Steel Company of America, with a capital stock of \$30,000,000, was formally organized at Pittsburgh. O. H. Hiltcomb was elected president and general manager.

In New York Pat Logan, aged 18, killed his father, Edward Logan, crumpling in his skull. The father had been abusing his wife and the son rushed in to protect his mother from being hit.

Fire destroyed the Eastern elevator in Buffalo, which is situated on the island opposite the foot of Washington street. The elevator and its contents were valued at \$750,000 and are a total loss.

Private Pierce of Company C, Fifth Battalion, United States Marines, was shot through the heart in the lower Italian quarter of Brooklyn. The murder was done by Luigi Longobucco, an Italian.

An investigation by the police of the death in Philadelphia of Mrs. Charles Marchand and her 6-year-old daughter proved conclusively that the woman gave the child carbolic acid and then committed suicide.

Jacob Bestwick, aged 6, at McKeesport, Pa., is the envy of all the youngsters in the city. Several days ago he swallowed a round tin whistle about the size of a silver half-dollar. Every time he coughs the whistle sounds.

Through the explosion of a steam tube connecting with the boiler in the steam yacht Tribby, owned and commanded by Fred L. Spink of Sorbia, N. Y., three young children lost their lives, one more was frightfully scalded and three other people were more or less burned.

Five girl members of the Junior class of the State normal school at Trenton, N. J., have been expelled and three suspended for acting as the ring leaders in a junior raid on the seniors' rooms and for participating in a "nightgown parade" about the lawn adjoining the boarding hall.

Madge Carpenter and Margaret Donahue are rival belles of Coopersville, N. Y., and both are extremely jealous of the other's good looks. They recently fought a fist duel on the street. The contest lasted five two-minute rounds, during which honors were equal, when the contest was stopped by a referee.

By the death in San Francisco of Mrs. Amelia S. Townsend, her daughter, Mrs. Ella F. Murray of Boston inherits a fortune estimated to be worth half a million dollars. Mrs. Murray had been estranged from her mother from childhood, the cause being the extreme vanity and frivolity of the mother, who would not acknowledge that she was the mother of a child, but often referred to her as her sister.

An appalling tragedy occurred as a finale to the regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club. The naphtha launch Casco, owned and operated by A. E. Crow, a millionaire resident of New Rochelle, blew up in the middle of Long Island sound, killing Mrs. Crow and her son Harold outright and mortally wounding the husband. Hundreds of people saw the tragedy, for it occurred in the midst of the best hurrying homeward from the races.

WESTERN.

C. L. Brundage, fireman on the tug Mayham, was drowned at Fairport, O.

The Democrats of Michigan have nominated William O. Maybury of Detroit for Governor.

Five persons lost their lives in Wiley's lake, near Elmore, Cal., while bathing. A raft sank with them.

Officer John Kelly shot and killed John Butler, a paroled convict at Joliet, Ill., in a melee on the street.

At Newark, Ohio, Wallace Wilkinson's 9-year-old son Roy was crushed to death by a horse which fell upon him.

Alfred Van Leuven, an old soldier of Geneva, Ohio, dropped dead while on a trip up the lakes near Green Bay.

Maj. J. B. Crump of Enid, Ok., was run down and killed by a train at a crossing. Deceased was prominent in politics.

Princess Anna Josephine Charlotta Halverson, cousin of King Oscar of Sweden, has been granted a divorce in North Dakota.

John Connor of Erie, Pa., and Peter Kelley of Steubenville, Ohio, were struck by a train on the Ohio River Railroad and killed.

Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson fought a mob of 200 men, who assaulted him while he was speaking at a race track in Fort Scott, Kan.

At Barnesville, Ohio, the 7-year-old son of William Smith, a farmer, was burned to death, and Mrs. Smith and a 5-year-old son fatally burned in a barn fire.

Kansas Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans fused on the nomination of a complete State ticket, headed by John W. Breidenthal, Populist, for Governor.

A faro bank in the rear of Al Richardson's saloon at Truckee, Ariz., has been robbed by two masked men, who covered five players with revolvers and secured about \$750.

John E. Zenblin, for the last ten years superintendent of the Chicago Telephone Company, was instantly killed by falling from a Pennsylvania west-bound limited train near Bucyrus, Ohio.

The offer of Dr. D. K. Pennington of Chicago to present \$25,000 to Bethany College at Lindsborg, Kan., on condition that \$75,000 be raised there by the institution, has been accepted.

Richard Gardner, colored, who narrowly escaped lynching at Chillicothe, Ohio, on account of the murder of Ethel Long, was sentenced to death. The motion for a new trial was overruled.

The Kansas Midland Railway was sold at public sale in Wichita to Alfred R. Peck and Harry Bronner, representing the bondholders, for \$500,000. The road will pass into the hands of the Frisco system.

Presence of mind of an engineer saved passengers on the St. Louis limited of the Wabash road from probable death in the Kankakee river. The engine left the track and the train was stopped at the entrance to a high bridge near Ouster Park, Ill.

Morlimer D. Shaw, who conducted the telegraphers' strike in 1888, and who was once a prominent labor leader of America, was buried in St. Louis in Potter's field a few days ago, under the name of Martin Shaw.

Mrs. Augusta Berghel of Chicago was shot and instantly killed by Ludwig Sarpit Rasmussen. The murderer then turned the weapon on himself, inflicting fatal injuries. No motive for the crime is known to the police.

After a long period of imprisonment, which he endured more like a ferocious beast than like a human being, Gerolamo, one of the most bloodthirsty Indians that ever figured in history, has gone stark mad. He is a prisoner at Fort Sill, O. T.

Three women fell to their death and twenty persons were rescued in a thrilling manner in a fire that gutted the old Henning & Speed building on Dearborn street, Chicago. The disaster was caused by an explosion of celluloid in the office of a collar company.

Sergeant Ed Jackson, thirty-third volunteer infantry, writing to his father in Wichita, Kan., from the Philippines, says the soldiers there generally believe Aguinaldo is dead. A body was found that corresponded exactly with the description of the insurgent leader.

A band of sheep men visited Copper-ton, a new mining town twenty miles west of Grand Encampment, Wyo., and "shot up the town," adding the saloons and other buildings with bullets. It was done as a warning to prospectors to leave the locality, which is used as range by the sheepmen.

There was a terrific cloudburst at Solomon City, Kan. The residence district lying between a railroad and a hill to the west was flooded from one to eight feet deep. In the business section water was a foot deep in the streets and flooded every basement, ruining thousands of dollars' worth of goods.

A Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul passenger train was wrecked at Kings Creek, near Waukegan, Minn., by running into a landslide at that place. Engineer Hathaway and Fireman Thomas were instantly killed and several passengers who were in the forward coaches were injured, some seriously.

Under instructions from the War Department Gen. Shafter has appointed a board of officers to examine all military prisoners in confinement at Alcatraz Island, near San Francisco, and submit recommendations looking to the release of such prisoners as deserve clemency. There are 500 confined there.

A man named Peterson, living thirty miles from Glencoe, O. T., met with a peculiar death. While he was sleeping in the yard his 3-year-old son was playing near him and in some manner got hold of a sharp butcher knife and playfully backed the father's neck, severing the jugular vein, from the effects of which he soon died.

One of the worst forest fires ever known in northwestern Montana is raging in the Swan Lake country, on the western part of the Lewis and Clarke forest reserve. Gus Mosler, superintendent of the reserve, reports that the Indians deliberately set fire to the timber and are slaughtering the game. He will proceed against the perpetrators.

A fire which broke out about midnight the other night caused a loss of about \$15,000 to the building and coffee and biscuit stocks at 50 to 70 Churchill street, Chicago. The fire was discovered in the premises of the Gessling Coffee Company, in the rear of the Quaker Biscuit Company, and spread to the front of the building, occupied by the latter concern.

A solid vestibule train on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad was wrecked two miles north of Benton, Ill. The entire train, except the engine, turned over. Otto Mehl of Chicago was looking out of a window at the time. His head was caught under the car and he was instantly killed. Fourteen persons were injured. The wreck was caused by jumping of the rails.

Just after the Missouri Pacific train No. 1 left Atchison, Kan., at 11:45 the other night for the north, a masked robber entered the express car, covered John Kreiser, the messenger, with a revolver, and demanded the contents of the express safe. Kreiser convinced him that the safe could not be opened until the train reached Omaha, and after taking a silver watch from an express package, the robber got off and escaped.

There is much excitement among the miners in the eastern part of San Diego County, Cal., and the residents of Yuma over the discovery of what is believed to be a bed of oil in the pot-holes district of the Colorado river, about fifteen miles north of Yuma. A rush was made for the scene of the discovery, and the scramble for land within the belt became so exciting that some of the first locators were compelled to use rifles in protection of their rights.

In a fight at LaSalle, Ill., between union and non-union laborers of the German-American cement works, six men were badly wounded. The strikers, 200 in number, marched to the cement company's plant, east of the city, and attacking the outgoing train, they fired. One hundred shots were fired by both sides. Clubs, stones and smaller missiles flew in the air, and many spectators were hit. Order was restored by a large force of deputy police.

SOUTHERN.

Eleven negro men were drowned in the Warrior river, near Akron, Ala., by the capsizing of a skiff.

Ed Russell, 21, and Burk Jenkins, 55, were overcome by foul air in a well at the O. F. O. distillery, Frankfort, Ky., and drowned.

Ira Gregson, 24 years old, fell dead at Owensboro, Ky., just as he started to leave the court room. Heart disease was the cause.

Police Captain John T. Day, one of the best men on the force, and Patrolman Peter J. Lamb were killed by negroes in a riot in New Orleans.

The United States torpedo-boat destroyer Dale was launched from the Trigg shipbuilding yards, Richmond, Va., its sponsor being Miss Mary Hassel Wilson, a descendant of Commodore Robert Dale.

Mob of 20,000 persons killed a negro murderer at New Orleans and the Mayor appealed to all citizens to help suppress the race war. Many acts of lawlessness and several murders of negroes were committed.

Three negroes killed, four fatally injured.

APPEALS FOR HELP.

BELETED MESSAGE FROM CON-GER IS RECEIVED.

He Writes from Peking July 4 that a General Massacre Was Imminent—Besieged in British Legation and Shelled by Chinese.

A written message, signed Conger and dated July 4, was received at Tien-Tsin on the 21st. It was cabled to the Navy Department in Washington Tuesday by Captain Charles Thomas, commander of the Brooklyn. The Conger note says:

Been besieged two weeks in British legation. Grave danger of general massacre by Chinese soldiers, who are shelling the legation daily. Relief soon, if at all. City without government, except by Chinese army. Determined to massacre all foreigners at Peking. Entry of relief forces into city will probably be hotly contested.

A Washington correspondent, writing Wednesday, says that the letter from Minister Conger in his own handwriting, under date of July 4, reported to the State Department contains no encouragement for the officials who have been confident of the safety of the foreigners, and have accepted the message of July 18 as genuine. More than anything heretofore received this message casts a gloom over the capital. The statement that Peking was in control of imperial troops has no significance further than to indicate the helplessness of the Government at the time the letter was written.

The serious position of the foreigners as reported by Mr. Conger has aroused apprehension and revived skepticism in official circles where the developments of the last few days have had the effect of

FOREIGN.

Prince Tuan, leader of the rebels, reported killed in a battle outside Peking, which the "Boxers" lost.

Col. Willocks has reached the coast with the garrison of Kumsai, whom he found nearly dead from starvation.

Paris police were called on to quell a riot caused by the jury's award of first prize in the National Conservatory of Music.

The new steamer Deutschland, from New York, arrived at Plymouth, England, on her maiden trip eastward, after a record run of 5 days 14 hours and 6 minutes, despite two days of fog.

Li Hung Chang declares that China is unable to pay any indemnity; that the natives will resist any further annexation of territory.

The re-establishment of peace has been officially proclaimed throughout the republic of Venezuela by President Castro. Orders have been issued giving all political prisoners their liberty.

News from San Domingo tells of a plot to assassinate the governor of Santiago, Ilacion Caceres. Twenty-five conspirators, including several military officers, have been arrested and will be court-martialed.

News from Hong Kong says that Consul General Willman has been informed by the Chinese governor at Hui-Nan that the latter is unable to give any further protection to foreigners. Three men, three women and three children of the American Presbyterian mission have been murdered in Hui-Nan province, and it is added that Hong Kong is full of refugees. The Presbyterians were assassinated by Chinese imperial troops.

IN GENERAL.

Mme. Januscheck, the actress, has been stricken with paralysis.

Admiral Dewey says the letter received by Senator Pettigrew from Alexander, one of Aguinaldo's friends, is a tissue of falsehoods.

Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright, is broken down mentally and an application has been made to have his commitment to an asylum made permanent.

Official reports at Havana say the outbreak of yellow fever among the troops of the First United States infantry at Pinar del Rio has been suppressed.

Advices received at Kingston, Jamaica, announce the renomination for a fourth year of President Zelaya of Nicaragua. His election is said to be practically certain.

Late advices from Dawson tell of another tragedy, four out of a party of five losing their lives as a result of a terrible trip taken to the head waters of the Stewart river.

In her first speed trial the new Russian cruiser Yarin, built by the Kramps, proved herself the fastest warship of her class afloat, attaining a speed of twenty-four knots an hour.

Gen. William F. Draper, ambassador to Italy, has forwarded his resignation to President McKinley. He gave as his reason that business interests required his entire attention.

Louis B. Scott, a law student at Hamilton, Ont., two years ago at Atlantic City saved from drowning Mrs. Mary Kelly of Los Angeles, Cal. The woman died recently and left Scott \$7,000.

The State Department at Washington has received a dispatch from Consul General Guderat at Panama announcing the collapse of the revolutionary movement there. He states that the liberals unexpectedly surrendered and that quiet now prevails in Panama.

Cape Nome was treated to a great conflagration recently. Miles and miles of tundra were burned over and many native homes destroyed. The fire began close to the eastern suburbs of Nome and swept the country from the outer edge of the Sand beach to the foot hills and far below Cape Nome.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.85; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.35; wheat, No. 2 red, 76c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 88c to 90c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 12c; potatoes, 20c to 30c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.55; hogs, choice light, \$5.00 to \$5.40; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, white, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, white, 20c to 21c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.35; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 53c to 54c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.40; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.45; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.40; wheat, No. 2, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, white, 27c to 28c; rye, 55c to 56c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c; clover seed, prime, \$5.05 to \$5.60.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 3, 30c to 40c; oats, No. 2, white, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 1, 54c to 55c; barley, No. 2, 46c to 47c; pork, mess, \$11.00 to \$11.70.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.25 to \$4.75; lambs, common to extra, \$3.50 to \$5.00.

New York—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.85; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.80; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.80; wheat, No. 2 red, 80c to 81c; corn, No. 2, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2, white, 28c to 29c; butter, creamery, 17c to 20c; eggs, west, 15c to 17c.

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Emil Markenburg, an aeronaut, fell from a height of 600 feet at Santa Ana, Cal., and was killed.

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KING OF ITALY SHOT

Humbert Dies at the Hands of an Assassin.

THREE SHOTS FIRED.

Victim Is Entering His Carriage After a Distribution of Prizes.

Cheers of the Great Crowd Are Stilled Suddenly by the Report of the Pistol—Regicide Is Arrested, and with Difficulty Saved from Fury of the People—Gives His Name as Angelo Bressi, of Prato, in Tuscany.

King Humbert of Italy has been assassinated. He was shot at Monza Sunday evening by Angelo Bressi of Prato and expired in a few minutes.

The king had been attending a distribution of prizes in connection with a gymnastic competition. He had just entered his carriage with his aid-de-camp when he was struck by three revolver shots, fired in quick succession. One pierced the heart of his majesty, who fell back and expired in a few minutes.

The assassin was immediately arrested and with some difficulty saved from the fury of the populace. He gave his name as Angelo Bressi, describing himself as of Prato, in Tuscany.

Died Without a Word.

The king had distributed the prizes, saying a few complimentary words to each of the recipients, had made a brief speech encouraging the practice of athletics and had entered his carriage, accompanied by his aid-de-camp. The street was crowded with people, who were vociferously cheering as it rang out. The king was seated. At the first shot he arose and turned toward the assassin, who was standing close to him. He was followed immediately by two other shots.



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SCENE OF THE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN CHINA.



LIFE OF KING HUMBERT I.

Eventful Career of the Late Ruler of Italy.

Humbert I, King of Italy, was third ruler in the line of monarchs of that country belonging to the house of Savoy. Carignano, a younger branch of the first reigning house of Savoy. He was the eldest son and second child of King Victor Emmanuel, was born on March 14, 1844, and came to the throne on Jan. 19, 1878. The mother of Humbert was the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria.

When the house of Savoy-Carignano came into power in 1831, on the failure of the older branch, the house of Savoy, and Charles Albert became King of Sardinia, his realm included the principality of Piedmont with the territory of Genoa and the hereditary Duchy of Savoy, besides the Island of Sardinia. In 1849 Charles Albert abdicated the throne after the defeat of Novara, leaving his crown to his son, Victor Emmanuel. The latter was enabled, by the remarkable political and military events of 1859 to 1870, to annex to his dominions all the other parts of Italy. He was proclaimed King of Italy in March, 1861, by a vote of the Italian Parliament at Turin.

On the accession of Humbert to the throne, Italy had a population of nearly 27,000,000, a revenue of over \$25,000,000 annually, and a national debt of \$2,000,000,000, so that, though the youngest

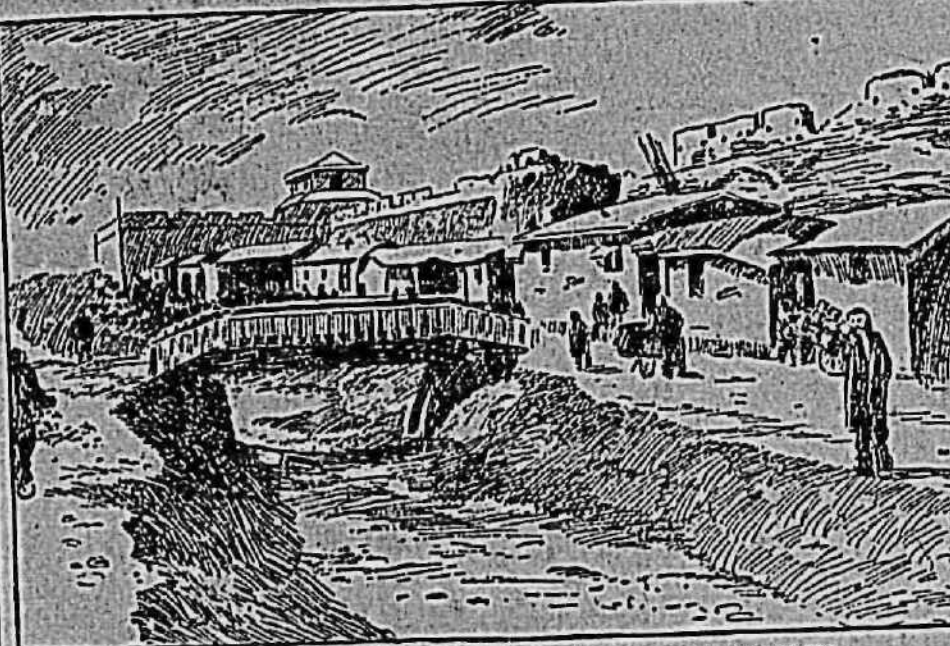
DEFIED BY CHINA.

European Ministers Detained in Peking Pending Negotiations with Nations.

An imperial edict saying that the European ministers at Peking are held as hostages to deter the allies' advance on the capital leaves no room to doubt that the Chinese are determined to prepare to oppose the march on Peking of the European army at Tien-Tsin.

A Washington correspondent in summarizing the Chinese situation Saturday says that this government, while continuing to maintain the theory that the imperial government is in no way implicated in the anti-foreign movement in China, is prepared at any moment to abandon this position and regard the Chinese empire as an enemy. The army and in 27 are prepared to act with the forces of the other powers against all opposition in China, whether from Boxers and insurgents or from the army of the Chinese emperor.

Secretary Hay returned from his conference with the President in Canton and called a conference of the cabinet. In this conference the whole situation was gone over in the light of dispatches received from Tien-Tsin. General Goodnow and Rear Admiral Remy, Mr. Goodnow's dispatches gave the result of the conference he had with Li Hung Chang at the direction of the State Department.



OUTSIDE THE SOUTH GATE OF TIEN-TSIN.

kingdom in Europe, it ranked fifth of the great powers. Humbert, like his father, was a soldier whose personal courage had been proved on the battlefield before he was made King. On Saturday, Jan. 19, 1878, when he took the oath of fidelity to the constitution before the united Senators and Deputies comprising the Italian Parliament, he declared the policy of his reign.

On Nov. 17, 1878, shortly after he had been crowned, an attempt was made on Humbert's life while he was entering the city of Naples. Giovanni Passanante, a cook, waving a flag, approached the royal carriage and stabbed the king in the arm. His majesty drew his sword and wounded the man. Members of the royal suite came to his assistance, but not until one of them had been severely wounded was the would-be murderer secured.

On the day after this attempt at assassination demonstrations of loyalty to the king in Florence and Pisa were the occasion of riots and the throwing of incendiary bombs. The Government thereupon decided to act with more rigor against political organizations that threatened the peace of the kingdom.

In the following year, 1879, when political agitation and demonstrations in favor of a republican form of government still were rife in Italy, Giovanni Passanante, for his attempt to assassinate the king, was sentenced to death. Humbert here evinced his policy of leniency, and at his instance a decree, signed by the ministry, was issued commutating the sentence of death to one of imprisonment for life. Passanante accordingly was sent the same year to the Island of Elba.

The Oregon's hull and machinery cost \$3,222,810. Fitted out for service, this great ship represented an outlay of \$5,575,032.

A decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts is to the effect that the bicycle is a machine rather than a carriage, and that bicyclists injured from defects in the public roadway cannot recover damages.

Over \$3,500 has been raised at Moscow to buy a silver punch bowl for Gen. Cronje, the chief Boer prisoner at St. Helena.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., George Rosengrant sold his wife to Raymond Miller for \$10. The Rosengrants were married eight years ago.

Members of the administration are reluctant to discuss the possibility of a general declaration of war by the powers against China, but, at the same time, it cannot be concealed that matters are drifting in that direction. If the other powers should declare war the President would at once call an extra session of Congress and the subsequent policy of the United States would be determined by the law-making department of the government.

It was admitted at the State Department that there was a missing copy of the department's copy of the code and that copy was in the possession of the Chinese government. This has led the officials to think that the proposition of the viceroy, Li Hung Chang, to deliver the ministers from their supposed danger in Peking is merely a craftily concocted scheme to lay the basis for other proceedings. That will be to the effect that the ministers started in safety and with what seemed at the time to be a sufficient guard, but after proceeding a short way from the imperial city they were beset by Boxers, the guards overpowered and the ministers and all with them slaughtered.

Convinced that this is the scheme, the administration has refused to sanction any such proceedings. Its position is simply this: Should the ministers start, they will die, and to consent to such an undertaking would be to connive at their death. If they are dead, then the government would be aiding the Chinese officials in prearranging an outrageous falsehood. Therefore the Chinese officials are to be sent to Peking to stand aloof and insist upon the principal clause in the President's answer to China's appeal for mediation—the opening of communication with the envoys.

Sparks from the Wires.

The first Hebrew girl to receive the degree master of arts in England is Miss Dora E. Yates, at the University College, Liverpool.

The Marquette Monument Association of Chicago will build a \$25,000 memorial to Father Marquette, on the Island of Mackinac.

The California hop growers have formed an association, the object of which is to improve the industry, regulate supply and demand and maintain fair prices.

HOT WORDS IN POWERS CASE.

Judge Accuses Gov. Brown of Making Political Speeches in Court.

The Powers trial at Georgetown, Ky., developed several new features Monday. In addition to the testimony, which was interesting, there was a spat between ex-Gov. John Young Brown, senior counsel for Powers, and Judge Cantrell, in which the attorney and the judge exchanged a hot passage of words.

R. E. Connelley of Glasgow was on the stand, and Gov. Brown asked him if there was any drunkenness among others than Republicans, or any threats made by Democrats.

The question was considered too general by the court and was ruled out. Gov. Brown said the defense expected to show a plain expressed intention on the part of Senator Goebel and his associates to oust the Republicans regardless of the merits of the case. "We will show your honor," he said, "that one of the counsel in this case said Goebel would be Governor if every white Republican in Kentucky had to be killed."

Judge Cantrell accused Gov. Brown of making political speeches to the audience and not arguing a point of law. Only the arrival of the noon hour and recess prevented a serious breach.

The first witness called by the prosecution was John Ricketts of Knox County. He said that during the excitement at Frankfort Henry Yountsey told him the best way to settle the contest was to put Goebel out of the way; that Goebel could be killed from the executive building and that whoever did it could escape through the basement and barber shop. He said his job depended on the Republicans winning the contest. Yountsey said: "I've got \$500 and there are twelve others with a like amount to pay for the work." Witness admitted, on cross-examination, that Powers had always counseled sobriety and no violence.

During the afternoon Adj. Gen. Murray was on the stand and produced several letters written by Powers. He read were of no material value. W. P. Reed, of Knox County, said that Charles Finley told him there would be trouble at Frankfort and that he would not be surprised if Goebel was killed.



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BOERS' BOLD STROKE.

Dewet Cuts Roberts' Communications.

Gen. Dewet succeeded in cutting Lord Roberts' communications, both by railway and telegraph, and captured 100 of the Highlanders. The story of the Federal commander's bold raid reached London in the form of a telegram from Gen. Forrester-Walker, dated at Cape Town, forwarding a dispatch from Gen. Knox, as follows:

"Have followed commando since July 10. Had sharp fighting at Palmietfontein July 19. Prevented from pursuing larger by darkness. 800 Boers found. Our casualties five killed and seventy-six wounded. Enemy doubled back through the Paardekraal in the darkness. I believe the commando consists of 2,000 men and four guns and is accompanied by President Steyn and both the Dewets." Gen. Knox continued: "The wire and main line of the railway north of Honingspruit have been cut and also the telegraph to Pretoria and Pochestrom. According to my information, Dewet has crossed the railway and going north."

Gen. Kelly-Kenny telegraphs from Bloemfontein: "The railway has been cut north of Honingspruit and a supply train of 100 Highlanders captured by the enemy. A report was received this morning that a large force of the enemy is moving on Honingspruit. All communication with Pretoria is cut off."

The British war office received a telegram from Lord Roberts which repeats the news contained in the telegram from Gen. Forrester-Walker, given above, and continues: "Methuen continued his march after the occupation of Heekpoort, and engaged the enemy's rear guard at Zidsodfontein. Casualties, one killed and one wounded. Early Sunday he attacked the enemy at Oupland's Nek and completely dispersed them, inflicting heavy loss. Our casualties were slight. By these successes Rustenburg has been relieved, and Methuen and Baden-Powell have joined hands." Hunter reports that Bruce Hamilton secured a strong position on the Spitzkop, with a battery and the Cameron Highlanders and 500 mounted men. Our casualties were three of the Camerons killed."

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BOER ARMY IS TAKEN.

GENERAL PRINSLOO, WITH 5,000 MEN, SURRENDERS.

British Grant Him No Terms—Roberts Declares the Captured Boers Must Be Treated as Prisoners of War—Transvaal Struggle Nears Its End.

Cape Town advices say that Gen. Prinsloo, with 5,000 men, has surrendered unconditionally to the British. An official dispatch from Lord Roberts reads:

"On July 20 MacDonald fought a rear guard action with the enemy from early morning until dark, nine miles outside of Naauwpoort, in the Bethelbush hills, resulting in his effectually blocking Naauwpoort to the Boer wagons."

"Hunter reports that the enemy twice checked his advance by holding strong positions on two necks, one of which was taken before dark by the Scots, the Royal Irish, the Wiltshire and the Leinster regiments. Our casualties were only five or six. The second neck was taken during the flight by the Scots and guards, without opposition, the enemy retiring closely to Naauwpoort."

"Prisoners taken stated that 1,200 burghers would surrender if guaranteed that they would be treated as prisoners of war and not as rebels. To this I had assented. As a result of these operations Prinsloo, commanding the Boers, asked, under a flag of truce, a four days' armistice for peace negotiations."

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